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The Daily Commercial

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

eeting of the Members of Allegheny County Bar.

ORMAL NOMINATION OF HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ssions of the Courts—Law Library.

A very large meeting of the members of the ttsburgh Bar, was convened on Saturday orning in the District Court Room, for the rpose of taking action in regard to the proed changing the hours for holding of the veral Courts, the Supreme Judgeship, and to nsider other matters of interest. The meetg was organized by calling Mayor A. M. own to the chair and appointing Samuel Harr and S. H. Geyer, Esqs., as Secretaries.

Major Brown, on taking the chair, stated at the meeting had been called for the purse of giving an expression to the opinion of e members of the bar in regard to the election Judge Williams to the Supreme Bench, and so to take into consideration the propriety of anging the hours for holding the sessions of e courts, so that instead of two sessions, as present, one continuous session from ten A. . until three P. M. should be held. Major rown took occasion to pay a high tribute to e ability of Judge Williams.

Upon the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. rown, John H. Hampton, Esq., offered the llowing resolutions for the consideration of e meeting:

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Whereas, The time is approaching when the ople of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect a dge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy that ill occur on the expiration of the term of Chief stice Woodward; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the profession throughout the state always to uphold the purity, dignity, d learning of the Supreme Bench, and to aid in ecting upon it men of private worth and unquesoned ability, who will administer the law under an nding sense of the great responsibility they owe to e people, in the discharge of their duty, now, erefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry W. Williams, one the Judges of the District Court of this county, his long experience on the bench, his undoubted gal requirements, his sterling integrity, and his arefully balanced mental characteristics, is peculiarly alified to discharge the duties of that important sition.

Resolved, That from our long and intimate intercourse with Judge Williams, as well in social life, as the Bench, we can and do cordially recommend him to our professional brethren and all others, as a profound jurist, an accomplished scholar, d a gentleman well worthy of their confidence and pport, and for whose election to the Supreme ench we will exhibit their hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed the chair to procure the publication of the proedings of this meeting in the newspapers of this ty, and all others throughout the State favorable his election.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, remarks highly complimentary to the ability of dge Williams, were made by Hon. R. B. Carhan, C. B. M. Smith and E. Bradford Todd, qs. J. H. Hampton, Thomas Ewing, and . Lucas, Esqs., were appointed a Committee have the resolutions published.

John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., moved than an xecutive Committee of nine be appointed to nfer with the members of the bar of other unties, to urge the nomination of Judge Williams. Adopted.

THE CHANGING OF COURT HOURS.

Mr. Hampton then submitted a memorial to presented to the judges of the several courts the county, requesting them to establish iform hours for holding courts, and also the olding of one session a day. The question of e change was freely discussed, and a majority of the members appeared to favor the movent. A vote was taken, and the memorial as adopted, with but a few dissenting voices.

PROPOSED LAW LIBRARY.

Mr. Hampton then referred to the proposed rmation of a Law Library, and suggested that mediate action should be taken in the matr. A Law Library was indispensable to the embers of the bar, and as it would greatly sist in the dispatch of public business, he was favor of diverting some of the fees now taxed cases by law from their present direction for e purpose of securing such a library as will be editable alike to the county and to the members of the bar.

Remarks were made by several gentlemen, ter which a motion was made that a committ be appointed to take the matter und r consideration, and to take such action as would accomplish the object under discussion. The otion was adopted, and M. Swartzwelder, J. Hampton, J. F. Slagle, R. B. Roberts and S. Geyer were appointed as the committe.

There being no further business, the meeting journed.

EX-GOV. WM. F. JOHNSTON has been appointed principal deputy Collector of United ates Internal Revenue, in the First Congresonal District.

COLLECTOR OF TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—he President has nominated Henry C. Whitn to be Collector of the Twenty-third District Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK *Times* has been requested to ate that there is no such company in the nited States as the Wauregan (or Waukegan) Print Company, whose failure in Provice has been reported. The only company earing the name of Wauregan is the Waurein Mills, of which Orray, Taft & Co. are easurers, located in Connecticut. This comny is not affected by the failure of Orray aft & Co. Any parties holding their paper n have it cashed, less interest, at seven per nt. per annum, by calling on Messrs. H. Hiser & Sons, at No. 28 Wall street.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The list of Americans ready published as arrived in Paris indicate e extent to which this country will be represented at the Exposition. The books at the veral steamship offices are in some instances ll for months in advance, and all of them are ell taken up. In all probability the United tates delegation will stand numerically second nly to Great Britain. Our artists seem emrating *en masse*; families are going in neighborhoods, while among the clergymen a revival f the old-fashioned "European tour" has sprung p, and the ecclesiastical body will take the gay ly by storm.

THE contest between the express companies increases in interest. Considerable dissatisfacon is felt among the subscribers to the Mer hants' Union Company, that such heavy ssessments should have been made upon them, ter an intimation having been made that not ver 15 per cent. would be called up. The ompany is now issuing certificates of stock pon payment of the last instalment of 8 per nt.; the certificates, however, are not, as was pected, full paid, but are issued subject to ssessment for the balance of 75 per cent. This as caused a considerable amount of stock to be ffered by parties unable to pay the unexpected ssements, and has depressed its value, 12 ding now bid.

A FOREIGN letter by the last steamer says: If I speak of the well founded rumor of ranco-Austro-Italian alliance, I shall, I know, nly serve to confirm prior intelligence to the me effect, which must before now have reached you. It is rather extraordinary, and should rtainly have some weight in the balance of obabilities that the announcement of rumor-I understanding between the three above named governments on the Oriental question ould have found publication in the three apitals on the same day. Speaking for Vienna one, I can say that the opinion is strong here at such an arrangement has been made, and at the conclusion of it between France and ustria dates from the time of Prince Metterich's visit to Vienna in the latter part of December last."

MAXIMILIAN.—A letter dated Vienna, February 27, says: "I learn that the correspondence signalized as having taken place between aximilian and his brother, is, as I at the time ated my belief it must be, entirely apocryphal; the rumor of its existence reached a few the papers here, who alluded to it in careful rms, but have since dropped the subject with statement of its untrustworthiness. Indeed, bore that on the face of it. The general beef exists here that since Maximilian changed is mind lately, and, instead of coming home, determined to remain in his empire, he has lost very supporter and friend he formerly had in is Government; he need not now look for any sistance whatever, be it moral or other, for y acts he may perform. With the people he mains as great a favorite as ever, but his own latives have given him up as an obstinate, ayward and capricious fool.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Smithland, Ky., is completely inundated, and here is great suffering among the people. ome houses have been washed away. Many amilies have taken refuge in the Court House.

The First Orthodox Congregational Church, omerville, Mass., was burned on Saturday.

Disbursements of the week: War Department, $1,822,269; Navy, $608,324; Interior, 277,000. Receipts of internal revenue for the week, $2,317,456 18.

S. H. Rowland, night clerk at the Worsham House, Memphis, received news on Saturday rom England of having fallen heir to an estate of eight millions.

Intelligence from Friar's Point, Mississippi, says the river is six inches higher than ever known before. The flood extends back to the ills, a distance of thirty miles. Great destruction and destitution prevails. The people are very much disheartened.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1867. NO. 161.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The President on Reconstruction.

He will Faithfully Execute the Law.

Payment of Pensions Under the New Law.

THE MEXICAN WAR OBLIGATIONS OF FRANCE.

A Confiscation Speech Proposed by Thad. Stevens.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

The Supplemental Bill Passed.

Amendments Made by the Senate.

Miles O'Reilly Before the Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

Impeachment Investigation.

General Fullerton, postmaster at St. Louis, testified to-day before the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment investigation. The tenor of his evidence is believed to have referred to the mode in which pardons were granted during last summer.

Virginia and Reconstruction.

The Virginia Senate delegation who came on a reconstruction mission, returned home to-day. They visited the President, who, as reported by one of the delegation, said he was apprised of their mission and action. He understood his position. Whatever might have been his opinion regarding the reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he would faithfully execute it to the best of his ability. He thought the people of Virginia had better accept the terms proposed by Congress; it was, perhaps, the best they could get and they should adopt it.

Impeachment Caucus.

The Conservative Republicans on the impeachment question held a caucus to consider what course to pursue. It is understood no definite course of action was decided upon.

Paying Pensions.

During the past week the various bureau agents throughout the country have been kept busy in paying the pensions, under the law providing that they shall be paid semi-annually. $2,177,000 were disbursed for the Interior Department during the week, nearly all of which was to pension agents.

French Mexican Claims.

There is a rumor afloat here of a proposition having been made to the French Government to convert its Mexican war obligations into three per cent. bonds, to be ultimately paid by the sale of the Province of Chihuahua to the United States.

Office Seekers.

The pelting snow storm to-day did not deter those, and the number was considerable, who gathered at the Executive mansion from making an effort to gain an audience with the President. An evening paper says: "In our experience and observations in a period of over thirty years visiting and sojourning in the capital, never before have we witnessed any approach to the pressure and demand now made upon the time and attentions of the President by office seekers."

A Confiscation Speech.

Thad. Stevens has a speech already prepared, which he will make in the House before an adjournment, favoring the confiscation of Southern property to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. The speech was prepared to deliver on his bill relative to confiscation, pending last Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1867.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

The Reconstruction bill passed by the Senate is that printed in Thursday's papers, with the following corrections, insert in lieu of the oath in the first section, the following: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability encourage others so to do, so help me God." Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Insert as section three the following: That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act; those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid the words, "For a Convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention." The persons appointed to superintend such elections and make return of the votes given shall require the establishment and maintenance of a system of common schools, open to all without regard to color. Disagreed to, yeas 22, nays 29.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill. It passed, yeas 38, nays 2. The negatives were Messrs. BUCKALEW and HENDRICKS. Mr. JOHNSON voted aye. The other Democrats were absent.

The Senate then, at 11:50, adjourned.

FROM CARLISLE, PA.

Riot Between Soldiers and Citizens---One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 16.—Last evening two soldiers came into town, and when near the Court House were attacked by A. Hammill and P. Gilmore. Neither party was hurt. The soldiers left for the garrison, about eight o'clock, some fifty soldiers came into town, armed with carbines, revolvers, and sabres, and halted near the Court House, and fired into a crowd of citizens standing near the point where the spoils were divided. Citizens drew revolvers and returned the fire, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers retreated on a run and the citizens gave pursuit. The soldiers took a position at the edge of town. A guard arrived from the post, and the firing was kept up for some time. The guard arrested several citizens, and started for the garrison. On the way they met Hamill, who had a gun on his shoulder. He was ordered by the guard to lay the gun down. On his refusal they fired upon him. One ball struck him in the left breast, to the left of the right nipple, and came out under the left shoulder blade. The wounded man died in three hours. Among the wounded are: Mrs. Stewart, who was standing in the doorway of her own house, shot through the left foot; Thomas Zimmerman, through the forearm, crushing the bone; Jacob Small, shot through the centre of his right hand; a man named Hallebaugh, shot in the head, cutting the scalp all open. There were two soldiers wounded in the head and one in the leg, the former mortally. For several nights past the soldiers have been in town creating much disturbance. There are about 400 soldiers now at the post.

FROM CAIRO.

Suffering in Mound City---Railroad Under Water.

CAIRO, March 17.—Great suffering exists in Mound City in consequence of the inundation of that town. The citizens of Cairo to-day sent up a boat with provisions and fifteen hundred dollars in money for the sufferers, which was joyfully received.

Trains on the Illinois Central Railroad run through water about a foot deep for a distance of three hundred yards at Mound City Junction, but the levees are still firm.

Arms are being collected and forwarded to New York.

Congressmen Absent.

There are at present thirty absentees from the House which has materially strengthened those who are desirous of prolonging the session.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Numerous letters have been received here from various parts of the South, showing an astonishing revolution in public sentiment with regard to the reconstruction bill recently passed by Congress for that purpose, and has already met with much favor from prominent citizens in the excluded States, who were at first earnestly opposed to it. Virginia, in accepting the laws proposed, will be speedily followed by all the other States. The few who oppose this course exert little if any influence to defeat the general reception. The supplemental bill pending before Congress is hailed with pleasure, because it effectually prevents conflicting Conventions, and insures every person authorized under the law to vote the right to do so.

DEATH.

Hon. Charles Eawes died yesterday, in the 55th year of his age. He was actively engaged in his professional duties as counsel for several branches of the Government in important cases until about a month ago, when he was overtaken by illness while addressing the bench of the Supreme Court. He was formerly Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, and afterwards Minister to Venezuela.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

THE SENATE FINALLY PASSES IT.

The Vote 38 Yeas, 2 Nays.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for the improvement of the Mississippi river and aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a concurrent resolution that the Joint Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to make a thorough and minute examination of methods adopted by the Treasury Department of printing bonds, notes and securities; what guards have been adopted to protect the interest of the United States; what additional guards are necessary, whether there have been any fraudulent issues of bonds, notes or coupons, if so by whose fault or negligence, and further to examine the official conduct of those charged with the printing, registration and issuing of notes, bonds and securities of the United States, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine the same and take testimony, and report at the next session of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said the House and Senate had each agreed to a separate Special Committee for this purpose, but he thought the investigation could best be made by a Joint Committee like that on Retrenchment. The Treasury Department desired an investigation, so as to set at rest the false reports circulated by speculative purposes regarding the fraudulent issue of bonds.

Mr. GRIMES said the subject was of great importance, and it would not be amiss to make such investigations annual.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to allow the abatement of duties on damaged goods imported into the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER asked the immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. MORRILL moved that it lie over till Monday and be printed, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to provide for a Circuit and District Court of the United States in the State of Nebraska. Passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the joint resolution of the House in regard to coin taken from Richmond banks now on special deposit in the Treasury. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a joint resolution defining the meaning of the second section of the act of March, 1861, in relation to property lost as above. He shall be paid the amount of award made by the Commissioners, and no other claim.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by striking out the words "and if the said Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and insert in lieu thereof, "and if said Constitution shall be approved by Congress."

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill had been amended since it was reported to embody this provision.

Mr. HOWE withdrew his amendment, and then moved to strike out the words "shall be entitled to all the prerogatives of a State." Rejected.

Mr. HOWARD moved an amendment substituting a new oath for that in the bill, which, after debate, was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the fourth section, making the result of the vote on the ratification of the Constitution depend on the majority of registered voters instead of the majority of qualified electors. Rejected, 19 against 25.

Mr. HOWARD, at 4:50, moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend the fourth section so that the Constitution shall be adopted when voted for by a majority of the votes cast. Adopted, yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that at least three-fifths of the registered voters shall vote on the question of ratification.

Mr. CAMERON, at six o'clock, moved to adjourn. Lost. He then moved an executive session. Disagreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS'S amendment was lost, yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. EDMUNDS again moved it, modified so that one-half shall be required to vote on the question of ratification. Adopted, 24 against 14.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as an additional section, that the duties imposed by this act upon the commanding officer may, by his consent, be transferred to the Governor, and upon his taking the oath prescribed by the act of July, 1862. Rejected.

The bill was then, at 7:15, taken out of Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment, voted down Thursday, providing that the vote shall be taken in each State for and against a State Convention to form a Constitution, and according to the result of the vote a Convention shall or shall not be held. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by requiring that a majority of registered voters shall vote on a majority of registered voters shall vote on the question of calling a convention. Adopted.

Mr. MORTON, at 9:45, moved to adjourn till 10 A. M. Monday. Disagreed to.

Mr. HOWARD renewed his amendment in regard to the oath contained in the first section, the same as voted down in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

Mr. FOWLER, at 10:30, moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment as a proviso, that the Constitution of each State shall require the establishment and maintenance of a system of common schools, open to all without regard to color. Disagreed to, yeas 22, nays 29.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill. It passed, yeas 38, nays 2. The negatives were Messrs. BUCKALEW and HENDRICKS. Mr. JOHNSON voted aye. The other Democrats were absent.

The Senate then, at 11:50, adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1867.

THE STORM.

The storm which commenced at 11 A. M. yesterday, continued until sunset to-night. A very large body of snow has fallen, and the streets are again in an execrable condition.

SPANISH WAR VESSELS AT HONDURAS.

Several Spanish war steamers which left Havana recently under sealed orders, are reported to have gone to Honduras.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Bogy, has been specially appointed by the President to conduct the treaties now being made with the Santee, Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Gen. Simpson, United States Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been relieved from duty as Chief Engineer of the Interior Department, the duties of the two places being too onerous for one officer. Mr. Hall, of the General Land Office, has been appointed to the charge of the office duties of engineer of the bureau.

WHIPPING PROHIBITED.

Gen. Schofield issued an order prohibiting whipping any person for crime in Virginia.

SWILL MILK.

In a case before Commissioner Betts, regarding the seizure of a distillery, it transpired that the owner thereof had been engaged in feeding five hundred cows on swill on premises adjoining.

DAMAGE TO SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

C. E. Evans, General Eastern Agent for Southern Railroads, reports that the damages to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will be repaired so that freight and passenger trains will run through to Bristol on the 18th inst. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads are running passengers through regularly, and will send freights through on the 25th to Knoxville. The Central Tennessee and Georgia Road is right. Freight and passengers go to Dalton, and thence to Arlington without detention. The break of six miles on the East Chattanooga Railroad is rapidly filling. The best portion of the bridge at Bridgeport is carried off, but will be ready for business in ten days. Arrangements are now complete for transferring freight and passengers at the Tennessee River. The route between Chattanooga and Nashville is badly damaged. A large force is at work, and this expected trains will be run to Nashville in two weeks.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th, has arrived. The Cork and Dublin papers have copious details of the first operations of the Fenians at Tallagh, Drogheda, Kilmallock, Tipperary, &c., but they contain nothing of special note additional to cable telegrams.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Committee of the Legislature agreed to report a bill appointing three Commissioners to regulate prostitution in New York city, with power to grant licenses to houses of prostitution and assignation. Medical inspectors are also provided for to inspect the inmates of such houses.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Curupaity Again Bombarded--Our Offer of Mediation Denounced--Revolution in Argentine Confederation.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Rio Janeiro correspondent, of February 8, reports another bombardment of Fort Curupaity on the 18th of January. On the 18th the allies captured one of the enemy's intrenchments.

The Brazilian papers denounce the reported offer of mediation by the United States between Brazil and Paraguay. The Brazilian election resulted in the success of the conservatives.

The revolution in the Argentine Confederation was not suppressed, the government forces having been defeated, but rigorous measures are in progress, and the national guard called out.

Buenos Ayres papers bitterly denounce the continuance of war with Paraguay and the alliance with the "Nigger Empire," as they term Brazil.

THE FENIANS.

Preparations for Another Raid on Canada.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A sensational Sunday paper states that Roberts and the Fenian Senate are making extensive preparations for a new Canadian campaign. They possess 20,000 breech-loaders, and it is said fifteen to eighteen thousand Fenians will cross into Canada at the first favorable opportunity. Officers of Roberts as soon as transportation can be furnished. The objective point will be Montreal, but Kingston and Toronto will also be attacked.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The United States steamer Saranac left port to-day for a cruise in the southern Pacific. The ship Sacramento, from Boston, arrived. The ship Eglantine, from Macrituis, with Russian Telegraph cable, arrived at Victoria to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company, on March 14th, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, articles extending their road from Sacramento to Goat Island, by San Francisco. The surveying will commence immediately.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan, arrived to-day.

A snowslide occurred March 1st in the town of Kearsarge, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

BY THE CABLE.

A General Fenian Rising Feared.

LARGE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

French Evacuation of Mexico Complete.

No Further Disturbance in Ireland.

PROVISIONS OF THE REFORM BILL.

General Fenian Rising.

LONDON, March 16, evening.—A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day. The Government, which is fully informed of the movement, it is believed will be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions.

Emigration to America.

The emigration to America from Cork for the past few weeks has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants have been recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney.

Evacuation of Mexico.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Monitour* to-day, in an official article, says that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.

Return of Exiles.

VIENNA, March 16.—Dispatches announce that the Turkish Government has consented to the return of certain exiles. The Candian deputies to the Sublime Porte have reached Constantinople.

The Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The Great Eastern will sail on Saturday next for New York.

All Quiet in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The fears that the Fenians would attempt another general rising today, have not been realized. Dispatches from all parts of the Island report the country quiet. Frequent arrests are made by the police in the disaffected districts.

No Disturbance in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—No disturbance was created here by the Fenians to-day, as was feared, and the city is entirely tranquil.

The Reform Bill.

LONDON, March 17.—The reform bill, which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying householders, after two years' residence, to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having thirty pounds in the Savings Bank, or fifty pounds in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of Universities. The bill also provides for a fifteen pound franchise in the counties.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 17.—The steamship Mississippi, from New York, arrived here this morning, and after landing her passengers and mails, proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 16, Evening.—Consols, 91 for money; 5-20 bonds, 74¼; Erie, 40; Illinois Central, 78.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, March 16, evening.—Five-twenty bonds, 77¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, Evening.—Cotton closed firm; sales of 5,000 bales middling uplands at 13½d.

Breadstuffs firm. Wheat closed at 13s. 3d. per cental for Spring red.

Provisions—Pork quiet. Lard, however, advanced to 51s. for American.

Produce—Tallow 44s. 6d; spirits turpentine 50s. 6d.; linseed 66s.; Calcutta whale oil £41 per ton.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Poisoning Running Streams in Allegheny County---Oil Pipe Transportation Company---Fenian Sympathy---Consolidating Mining and Manufacturing Companies---Soldiers' Orphans---The General Railroad Law---The Appropriation Bill.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1867.

RUNNING STREAMS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. McKee's bill No. 630, on private calendar, "An act to prevent the depositing of unwholesome matter in the running streams of Allegheny county, and to provide for the better preservation of health in said county," was met this morning, when it was reached by a strong remonstrance headed by Mayor McCarthy, and it was indefinitely postponed. The idea contemplated by the bill, the preventing the people of the two cities from using the Allegheny as a drainage, was an exceedingly absurd one from the beginning. The remonstrants properly and conclusively remark that the people must live, and, therefore, must have drainage. If the sewerage contaminates the water for drinking purposes, the only remedy, but an easy one, is to draw the water from a point above the sewerage. It is also evident that any such act, if passed, must necessarily remain a dead letter.

OIL MATTERS.

When the proper order is reached, Mr. Chadwick has a bill to present incorporating Messrs. Josiah King, George P. McBride, Isaac M. Pennock, Wm. Mussler, Thomas Howard and Abraham R. Davis, of Pittsburgh, and George W. Woodworth, of Warren county, as the "Triumph Oil Pipe Transportation Company of Warren county. The company are to have the right to purchase, take and hold such real estate as may be necessary for their business, capital stock to be $25,000, in shares of $100, which may be increased to $80,000. The company may lay iron or other pipes for the transportation of crude petroleum from the premises of the Company to the Allegheny river, by a convenient route, which they have authority to locate. The charge for the transportation of such crude petroleum not to exceed fifteen cents per barrel or forty-two gallons from any point east of Triumph Ridge to any point on the Allegheny river within three-fourths of a mile of Gordon Run, but from any point west of Gordon Run, an additional charge of ten cents. Thus at the Week we are to have underground oil companies, as a parallel to the underground railroad companies of the East.

Also a similar act incorporating the Grove Farm Oil Company, in same county, with similar powers.

IRISH BLATHER.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Westbrook offered resolutions of sympathy with the "Finnigans," which were made a special order for next Wednesday evening. Ambitious members, who have a considerable sprinkling of the Irish element in their districts, will then severally have a chance to write and speak a piece of buncombe, get it into the *Legislative Record*, and in that shape mail it to their Irish constituents. The Irish are exploited at Harrisburg, and naturally, on Hanneman's homeopathic principle of *similia similibus curantur*, admire others who have the same quality. They readily swallow congressional buncombe, and it would be one of them that ever believed the history or character of the race needed any revision.

BILLS REPORTED TO-DAY.

An act to secure uniformity of gauge in the purchase and sale of crude petroleum. To authorize the appointment of an additional notary public in the city of Pittsburgh. To repeal a supplement to an act entitled enact for the improvement of Highland Avenue, in Collins township. To authorize the school directors of Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, to borrow money for the payment of bounties. For the licensing of vehicles in the borough of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county. This bill gives the Burgess and Town Council general power to license hackney coaches, hacks, drays, &c., at one-half the rate charged in Pittsburgh. Penalty for violation not to exceed fifty dollars fine.

CONSOLIDATING MANUFACTURING AND MINING COMPANIES.

A bill will soon be reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, which should be of interest to Allegheny county. It provides that joint owners, tenants in common, or adjoining owners of mineral lands, or owners of mills, factories or other property desiring to be organized under the general manufacturing law, may subscribe to the capital stock of such corporation, and pay for the same by the transfer of such property at a cash valuation, to be agreed upon by not less than three-fourths of all the parties in interest, and the interested of the owners of such property shall be entitled to a proportionate amount of the capital stock of the company, without further conveyance, in the same manner and to the same extent, as if the company had been organized under the general joint tenant act of 1854.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

The Senate has done a truly humane act by passing a liberal act for the care of Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans, and of orphans of citizens of other States who died while in service in Pennsylvania regiments. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans for a term of three years, with same salary as Superintendent of Common Schools, with like officers. Gen. Simpson, United States Commissioner of the Interior Department, the duties of the two places being too onerous for one officer. Mr. Hall, of the General Land Office, has been appointed to the charge of the office duties of engineer of the bureau.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Gen. Simpson, United States Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been relieved from duty as Chief Engineer of the Interior Department, the duties of the two places being too onerous for one officer. Mr. Hall, of the General Land Office, has been appointed to the charge of the office duties of engineer of the bureau.

WHIPPING PROHIBITED.

Gen. Schofield issued an order prohibiting whipping any person for crime in Virginia.

SWILL MILK.

In a case before Commissioner Betts, regarding the seizure of a distillery, it transpired that the owner thereof had been engaged in feeding five hundred cows on swill on premises adjoining.

DAMAGE TO SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

C. E. Evans, General Eastern Agent for Southern Railroads, reports that the damages to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will be repaired so that freight and passenger trains will run through to Bristol on the 18th inst. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads are running passengers through regularly, and will send freights through on the 25th to Knoxville. The Central Tennessee and Georgia Road is right. Freight and passengers go to Dalton, and thence to Arlington without detention. The break of six miles on the East Chattanooga Railroad is rapidly filling. The best portion of the bridge at Bridgeport is carried off, but will be ready for business in ten days. Arrangements are now complete for transferring freight and passengers at the Tennessee River. The route between Chattanooga and Nashville is badly damaged. A large force is at work, and this expected trains will be run to Nashville in two weeks.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th, has arrived. The Cork and Dublin papers have copious details of the first operations of the Fenians at Tallagh, Drogheda, Kilmallock, Tipperary, &c., but they contain nothing of special note additional to cable telegrams.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Committee of the Legislature agreed to report a bill appointing three Commissioners to regulate prostitution in New York city, with power to grant licenses to houses of prostitution and assignation. Medical inspectors are also provided for to inspect the inmates of such houses.

PROPOSED COAL TAX.

The Bill as Introduced.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1867.

The following is the bill brought forward to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth. An impression seems to exist in the West that it taxes the West. Such is not the fact. The bill has been specially guarded in that respect, as it is nothing down to reach a class of corporations in the Northern portion of the State who pay in but few taxes, and possess double privileges viz: the right to *mine and transport*, and by a decision of the court they are exempt from all tax on tonnage carried on of the State, and also from all tax on gross receipts and net income. As most of the coal the company mine is carried out of the State, the decision of the court really freed them from all taxatio n. The fact is also recognized that anthracite coal is monopolised by Pennsylvania, while the West, which produces bituminous coal, has severe competition, not only at home, but also from the British Provinces.

An Act to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act every railroad, canal or transportation company doing business in this Commonwealth are hereby by law recognized, and declared to be liable to taxation on the gross receipts of such corporations, and that the Auditor General shall annually, on the first days of January and July, settle with the said corporations, or any of them, and ascertain the amount of coal mined by them, and from property owned and leased by them, and the amount of coal purchased by them, or mined from property owned or leased by them, and sold during the three months, and shall charge to the Commonwealth a tax of thirty cents thereafter, a tax of ten cents per ton upon each and every ton of anthracite coal so mined, purchased and sold, which tax shall be settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in case of default in payment of said tax, the same shall be a lien upon the Commonwealth are now by law recoverable; *Provided*, That the amount of coal mined and sold in the transaction of their business shall not be included in their returns; and provided further, That said corporations shall be exempt from the payment of the tax upon tonnage, as imposed by the act to provide additional revenue for the use of the Commonwealth," approved the twenty-fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, upon the basis of income as imposed by the act of April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and also from the tax upon gross receipts imposed by the act of twenty-third February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, but the said officers and companies shall be subject to all the provisions of the act of twenty-third February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in relation to the collection of said taxes.

SEC. 2. If any such company or corporation shall fail to make return provided for in the preceding section for a period of thirty days after the time therein fixed for the same, such company shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five per centum upon the gross amount of the tax which shall be ascertained to be due the Commonwealth from such company or corporation shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount of tax due the Commonwealth within the time specified in this section, together with any penalty, they may be liable for under the second section, shall be liable for thirty days after the settlement of their accounts by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the said company or corporation shall forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth a penalty of twenty-five per centum upon the amount of said tax, to be collected with such interest upon the entire amount due thereon as is or may be provided by law; *Provided*, That any corporation failing to make the return required by the first section of this act within the specified time, and also failing to make payment on the settlement as provided for in this section, shall be liable to both penalties, to wit, twenty-five per centum for neglect to return, and twenty-five per centum and interest for neglect or refusal to pay the same.

THE CONNELLSVILLE BILL.

Speeches of W. P. Jenks, C. E. Boyle, George Wilson and Others.

The Vote--Skulkers and Backsliders

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1867.

The bill to repeal the infamous act of August 19, 1864, which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad procured to be passed, and by which a much needed and struggling corporation was robbed of its corporate rights, because, prospectively, it was likely to obtain an Eastern outlet, to promote rapidly the development of Western Pennsylvania, and eventually relieve that section from an absolute dependence upon the Central road, came before the House as a special order at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The bill had been passed to a third reading and laid aside. All the notorious lobby agents of the Pennsylvania Central, Samuel Moon, Alex. McClure, of the Franklin *Repository*, Wm. J. Howard, Fuller, and others, were busy among members while Mr. Jenks was speaking. McClure remarked in presence of several gentlemen, that when he was a member he never made a speech of an hour when there were 55 votes against him in the House—meaning, in legislative slang, that the thing was "set up" to that number of votes. If they had 55 votes they were trying very hard all day to get the 56th against the bill. The debate will be continued this evening, and the vote taken in the morning, when we shall know if McClure is a prophet.

The opening, the exhaustive speech for the road was made by Mr. W. Jenks, an indomitable, upright, and truly able lawyer from Jefferson county:

SPEECH OF MR. JENKS.

After reading resolutions of instructions from his constituency asking him to favor the repeal of the act of 1

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN sailed from New York for Havre on Saturday, intending to be absent, for the benefit of his health, four months. His family, in his absence, will reside in Philadelphia.

THE article from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, headed "What Shall be Done," given in our columns to day, contains just and timely sentiments, and we give it to add our cordial approval. The press of the State has but one voice, and that is raised to rebuke the Legislature.

IT has been suggested that the friends of the Free Railroad Principle should, without loss of time, memorialize the House against the Bogus Bill, pending in that body; and, failing there, the Governor. The suggestion is an excellent one, and we hope it will be acted on at once. If the bill should become a law, the Free Principle will be defeated, and the battle will have to be renewed under great disadvantages. With such a law in force it would operate as an effectual stop to the construction of railroads in Pennsylvania.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that those Senators who committed the error of voting for the Bogus Free Railroad Law, but are nevertheless true friends of Free Principle, in order to set themselves right before the people and on the record, should bring forward a new bill—just such a bill as the people desire to have passed. In addition to this motive, our correspondent avers that should such a bill come squarely before the Senate now it would stand a good chance of carrying. Will Speaker HALL lead in the matter?

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The proceedings of the members of the Allegheny County Bar, held on Saturday last, will be found in our columns to-day. The emphatic expression in favor of Judge WILLIAMS for the Supreme Bench is in accord with the uniform sentiment of the people here—we might say almost without party distinction—and we have reason to believe will be warmly seconded in other quarters of the State. We infer from the fact that a strong and influential committee was appointed, the bar of Allegheny intend to follow this expression with active efforts to secure the nomination of Judge WILLIAMS.

SPEAKER HALL AND THE SO-CALLED FREE RAILROAD BILL.

In the columns of the COMMERCIAL to-day we give the remarks of the Hon. L. W. HALL "against the amendments made to the Free Railroad bill by the Railroad Committee of the Senate."

If we felt that the strictures we have passed on these amendments and on the course of Speaker HALL, in abandoning his opposition and finally voting for the bill and the amendments, required support or defense, this speech would be all we could desire. We were prompt to thank Speaker HALL for his opposition to the amendments, and for this speech, which is forcible and to the point, and we thank him now; but when he turned and voted for the bill, amendments and all, we did not, as we do not now, hesitate to say that he committed a blunder—nay more, was guilty of faithlessness to the very principle for which he had spoken so conclusively. We will not stop to inquire into his motives. Concede that they were good—that he spoke not as Solicitor of the Central Road, but as Representative of the people; when he came to vote finally on the bill, unpurged of all the enormities which he so eloquently portrayed, it must be conceded that he voted as Solicitor and not as Representative.

Speaker HALL says the "people of Pennsylvania are determined to have a Free Railroad Law;" but "do not want a railroad law so loaded down and clogged with restrictions that it will be impracticable even to construct a railroad under it." Speaker HALL, when he uttered these words, was opposing the bill *because, with the proposed amendments, it would be such a law as he described—"a law impracticable even to construct a railroad under."* AND YET IN THE END HE VOTED FOR THE BILL PRECISELY IN THIS SHAPE!

It is for this we condemn him. The bill, according to his own showing, was a disabling act, and nothing else. What sort of a Free Railroad man does he expect to pass for, after turning round and going for such an act? He says it was the best he could get. Is it not the very worst that could be made? For, what could be worse than a disabling act? It would have been simple duty and faithfulness to the Free Principle to vote to the end against the disabling act.

According to his showing the bill should have been entitled "*A bill to prevent the construction of railroads.*" That it did not read so made no difference, after it had been manipulated by the Pennsylvania Company, so as to make it so in fact. Did he vote for the title or for the substance of the bill?

Does Speaker HALL dream anybody is so obtuse as not to perceive the attitude in which he stands? What the Pennsylvania Railroad Company wanted was a disabling act; and according to his own showing, it was precisely that for which Speaker HALL voted. Nor has he attempted to give a reason for it. The people wanted an enabling act—a genuine Free Railroad Law. The bill, with the amendments, was not such a law, but a law, in the Speaker's own expressive language, *"that would be practically inoperative" and a "nullity."* And yet, standing recorded for this "nullity," he claims to be a Free Railroad advocate still, and complains, when arraigned for deserting the Free Principle! Better would it have been for him had he opposed the Free Principle openly from the start, and been guilty of no false pretenses. What more could the most determined opponents of the Free Principle desire of Speaker HALL, or of any one, than his vote for this "practically inoperative" bill—this "nullity?" They desired of him just that vote, and they got it. Does he point to the fact that he opposed the amendments which made it "practically inoperative"—"a nullity?" If he does, he but convicts himself. Failing to defeat the amendments, his only duty was to vote against the bill to the end. Precisely to the extent the arguments of the Speaker were conclusive against the amendments, are they conclusive against his subsequent vote for the bill with the amendments inserted. If he does not comprehend this, then he has yet to take the first lesson in logic and is more to be pitied than condemned. In this instance the specious and utterly unsound plea of taking the best you can get, had a peculiarly harmful and aggravating tendency; and not a few believe it was so intended. The bill had yet to go to the House and thence to the Governor. It practically conceded the battle in the House and forestalled the action of the Governor, who has a distinct and independent duty to perform, and the people expect he will perform it on the principle of right and wrong. If the bill is *right, and if it goes for the redemption of the pledges, he in common with the Speaker and every Republican* Senator and Member *gave to the* people, he should sign it. If *it is wrong* and falsifies those pledges, then he should promptly veto it, as he doubtless will should it reach him. Truly, a new theory is it in legislation, that when fatal amendments are inserted in a bill, its friends, to prove their sincerity, have only to turn round and go for it. Such a thing to may answer for the Solicitor, but not for the Representative.

It would be almost impossible to add anything to the reasons given by Speaker HALL in his speech, why the bill should not go upon the statute book. He examines it in detail, and his elucidation of what would be its practical working if passed into a law, furnishes as complete reasons why the bill should not pass the House, and why, if it does, Governor GEARY should withhold his approval, as could be framed. He shows the bill to be "unconstitutional" as well as "impracticable"—in a single word, as complete and aggravating a denial of the Free Principle as could be—a bill threatening lasting injury to the best interests of the State—one against which a thousand perfect reasons might be urged, while not one can be given for it.

And yet it was precisely for such a bill Speaker HALL voted, as "the best that could be got!" It was the Representative that spoke; but it was the Solicitor that voted. Read the speech and see if we are not right. The wonder is the publication of it was ever consented to. It will be found on the third page.

SHALL PENNSYLVANIA PARTICIPATE IN THE TRADE OF THE WEST?

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from the West as follows:

"Chicago is making immense struggles to secure connection and trade with Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad. The Michigan Southern Railroad has built a depot for this purpose, the most extensive on this continent. There is no subject of greater importance to New York City than this. The interests of New York and Chicago are closely united. The struggle for the vast trade of the other side of America lies between two lines—one extending from Kansas City to Saint Louis thence to Cincinnati and terminating at Baltimore and Philadelphia; the other from Omaha to Chicago thence to Toledo and Detroit and terminating at New York and Boston. The interest at stake exceeds $1,000,000,000."

What Chicago is struggling to obtain the Legislature of Pennsylvania is doing its best to drive away. All of the trade of the West that Philadelphia will get will be in spite of these efforts, to which she contributes. At the present time we have but one track to compete for the trade of the West. It is owned by a Monopoly which runs the Legislature as it does its own road. By this means the prospect of Pennsylvania participating in the internal commerce of the country, beyond what she now does, is extremely small. With an independent Legislature or a Free Railroad Law, within the next year hundreds of miles of new roads would be open or projected, and our just share of the trade of the Empire of the West would be secured. As it is, Pennsylvania lies inert, stretched across the internal commerce of the country, indifferent to the great problem which other States are putting forth all their energies to solve. Philadelphia has the same interest Chicago has in this; problem and yet she does nothing. Seemingly she is willing to see Baltimore, even, outstrip her, as she is fast doing in grasping the trade of the West. With friendly Legislation—with a Free Railroad law—new routes through the State, to say nothing of local roads, would be opened and there would be business enough for them all. But with the State, and every part of it, bound over to the Pennsylvania Company, Pennsylvania through her legislature, proclaims to the West that its millions of trade must expect from her no new facilities for reaching a market—that it must seek other routes and other markets.

THE COMMERCIAL is accused at Harrisburg of malignant journalism, because it will not consent to see the Free Railroad principle sacrificed—because we denounce the false pretenses of Central Railroad employees occupying seats in the Legislature, and expose the error committed by those who fall into their snare. If this is malignant journalism, then may we never be accused of amiability. We labor for the development of our State, whose untold millions of wealth only needs freedom from the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly. But for the presence of the paid agents of this Monopoly at Harrisburg, in and out of the Legislature, a genuine Free Railroad Law would pass this session. If the law fail, the realization of the inestimable benefits to flow from increased railway facilities will be postponed, and the Monopoly will obtain a renewal of existence. The struggle is for no mere personal terest. It involves deeply the question of the future of Pennsylvania—of her cities and villages, the individual prosperity of her citizens. When we see legislators lending themselves to the Monopoly against the people—when we see them voting to postpone the opening of the undeveloped regions of the State just because this Monopoly objects—when we see it triumphing over the people who with one accord ask for a Free Law, and nobody objecting but the Central Company, we should be recreant to every profession and faithless to our duty did we fail to denounce without ceasing—as we intend to do—the active agents in this deep injury, and point out to those who fall into their snare their mistake. If there is malignant journalism, in this, then we glory in it.

THE New York *Gazette* understands that in consequence of some trouble between the Western Union and American Telegraph Companies, growing out of the contract of the New York Associated Press with the former, it is probable that the telegraph companies will take the news business into their own hands, and furnish the general and commercial news of the world to any who desire it. They have unrivaled advantages for accomplishing this on a grand scale, and at one half the expense of the Associated Press. Furthermore, as it is likely to prove a source of great profit, they will not be likely to let it accrue always to the advantage of others. We do not like monopolies of any kind, says the *Gazette*, either of news associations nor telegraphic companies, but we will not be surprised if the Associated Press will yet feel an unexpected rivalry from the very means that gives it its patronage.

MR. WEBSTER is credited with having said that New Hampshire was an excellent State to emigrate from. It is to be inferred that Portsmouth in particular is thus endowed. James T. Fields came from there; so also Aldrich and Shillaber (Mrs. Partington;) Webster once lived there; Dr. Peabody, long editor of the *North American*, has but recently left that city; Mrs. Knight, editress of the *Child's Paper*, has lived there for many years; the Rev. T. Starr King was at one time a pastor of a Portsmouth church, as was also the Rev. Mr. Gage, who is somewhat known as a translator of German works.

SIR R. P. COLLIER, late English Solicitor General, has given the opinion on the the Anglo-Confederate Cotton Loan, that "in the event of the United States Government suing in the courts of this country for debts due or property belonging to the late Confederate Government, I am of opinion that defendants who may be holders of Confederate cotton bonds are entitled to set up a counter claim against the United States Government in respect of these bonds." There is wisdom for you!

THE new Internal Revenue Law is retrospective, so far as assessment of taxes upon incomes is concerned, and in the new assessment about to be made for the year 1866, the sum of $1,000 to be exempted. Mechanics and salaried men will find this a relief, as it saves twenty dollars each to persons having an income above the sum named.

SHOE PEGGING.—At the recent exhibition of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, in New York, a hand shoe pegging machine was exhibited, which is said to have operated to the satisfaction of the members. The exhibitor claimed that by his machine he could peg one pair per minute, the work consisting of cutting the pegs from long strips of birch wood, punching the holes and driving a double row of pegs.

MR. OLIVER AMES, of Easton, Mass., in his testimony before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the liquor law, said that "under the old license law one-half of the people there, at least, were drunkards, and the expenses of pauperism were very much more than double what they are now."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE REJECTED IN NEW JERSEY.—In the New Jersey Assembly, Republican, on Wednesday, the report of the Committee in favor of amending the State Constitution so as to permit negroes to vote, was rejected.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Youngstown, Ohio, paper tells of a woman, walking on the railroad, whose gait indicated that she had been taking laughing gas, or something else exhilirating. A brakesman on a passing train jeered her, whereupon she drew a revolver and fired, narrowly missing him. It is believed he will hereafter carefully avoid accosting ladies who appear to have been "taking nitrous oxide, or something."

In Kentucky lives a man, the head of a very respectable and intelligent family, who, during one week in each month, about the first quarter of the moon, imagines himself a woman, dons the hoops and balmoral, and sits in his parlor waiting for his beau! This strange conduct in him was first noticed when he was about seventeen years of age. He is now fifty-one.

In Point Pleasant, Mason county, West Virginia, on the 5th instant, Charles Younger was condemned to be hung on the 19th of April, for the murder of his wife. Having formed a connection with another woman in Wheeling, he returned home, dug a grave in a remote part of his father's place, decoyed his wife there, choked and beat her to death, and thrust the body into the hole he had prepared. The murder was speedily discovered, and the savage arrested, tried and convicted.

Montreal hopes to be the capital of the new Provincial Confederation, and it is expected that Prince Alfred will become Governor of the Dominion.

The Steubenville *Herald* says that a child of a widow lady in that city, which was kidnapped about two years ago, was lately restored to its mother, having been found in the possession of a family who left Steubenville at the time of its disappearance. It was two years old when stolen.

The New Lisbon *Buckeye State* says that a man in that county sold his farm at a high price, and sold the gentleman who bought it, by pouring oil in and around a spring on the farm, thus getting up an oil excitement. The "signs" were examined, a company formed, the land purchased, and boring commenced. The oil didn't come.

It is stated as a fact that where oak forests have existed ever since the first settlement of the country, if the trees are cut down, there at once spring up on the spot pine saplings, covering all the ground. If, in turn, the pine trees are cut down, oak trees, in turn, succeed them.

PERSONAL.

—A London letter says: Mr. Barnum is better known in England than almost any American. His biography has been more reviewed and read than that of any one since Franklin and Washington. There are plenty of Englishmen who never heard of General Jackson—plenty who have no idea, or only the dimmest about the Duke of Wellington; but there are few who have not seen or heard of Barnum. The name, in fact, has got to be a sort of synonym of America, and it is considered very proper that a representative man should find his place in the House of Representatives. He would shine as a legislator, no doubt, but it may be worth considering whether he might not find even a more useful sphere in diplomacy.

—Madame Anna de la Grange, who is remembered here and throughout America as one of the most reliable and capable of our foreign prima donnas, writes from Italy that she intends to visit the United States during the spring, at which time she promises to take her farewell of the lyric stage.

—A Vienna letter says: Many rumors have been current of the recovery of the Empress Carlotta, but there is no truth whatever in any of them. Indeed, I know that Dr. Riedel, the chief medical officer of the Insane Asylum of Vienna, was telegraphed for from Miramar, and has gone there (as said at a consultation of medical men, called together for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of restoring to her senses the Imperial invalid.

—The New York *Times* refers to the promises of that, if he was elected to Congress, John Morrissey "would give up the peculiar pursuits" with which his name has been associated, and wants to know if this promise has been kept.

—Says a California correspondent of a New York paper: "You bet" is the most popular and fashionable vulgar ejaculation here I have ever heard. Everybody uses it, and all travelers have reported it. Only a few nights ago, at a party, I asked a lady who had been brilliantly entertaining those present with some exquisite selections from Verdi, if she had any music from "Martha," and she replied, "You bet!" And she did have; and she sung and played it well, too—you bet!

—None of the Bishops of the Church of England is more outspoken in his sympathy with ultra-ritualists than the Bishop of Salisbury. He recently shocked the Protestant feelings of England by asserting, in reply to a letter from Lord S. G. Osborne, that clergymen of the Established Church had committed to them the same powers which the priests of the rest of the Catholic world, both in the East and the West, ever claimed as their inheritance.

—The family of the late John P. Crozer has given a lot of ground and buildings at Chester, Pennsylvania, valued at $85,000, and $170,000 in money, for the erection of a Baptist Theological Seminary and residences for the professors. Mr. William Cucknell, of New York, adds $25,000 for a library. The Theological Department of the University of Lewisburg will be removed to this place in the fall of 1868. It will be called the "Crozer Theological Seminary."

—Some persons seem to think Mr. Peabody a little severe in the manner of his disposition of the letters that had been sent to him. Some of the envelopes appear to have covered very valuable documents, and the owners are not a little perplexed at their sudden destruction. If they will remember it the lesson may not prove too costly.

—Among the fashionable visitors at the New York Academy of Music a few evenings since were two Esquimaux, a male and female. They were escorted by John N. Genin, and were arrayed in heavy grey furs, such as they wear in their own snowy clime. They occupied seats in the parquette, and attracted considerable attention.

—This week Parepa will make her first appearance in opera in New York, singing in the ever favorite Trovatore. Mr. Maretzek's season will last till May next.

—Robert Henry Hendershott, the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, is a subject of much lamentation in sundry Western papers. It is said that he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and obtained considerable money to help him through the University of Michigan; but instead of using it for that purpose he is reported as about to sail for Europe in a few days, where he will attend the Exposition at Paris, and travel through Egypt, Palestine, Russia, and other less frequented portions of the Old World.

—A wealthy and eccentric Englishman, Wm. Derby, seven feet tall and broad in proportion, residing in Vienna, fell recently and fatally injured his skull. During the interval of four days before his death, he sold his body to a museum of natural history and received the money.

—An English paper says of the reported attempt at authorship by Queen Victoria: "The book referred to is probably one entitled 'Leaves from my Journal in the Highlands,' written by her Majesty, and which has been circulated privately, but very sparingly for half a year or more. Another work on the sayings and doings of Prince Albert, principally written by General Grey, but prefaced by her Majesty, has been printed, but not yet circulated."

—A New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* writes: A painful illustration of literary misfortune has recently come to our knowledge. Many years ago, while pursuing our studies at a seminary of distinguished character, we met a loquacious young man who affected important and overwhelming manners, and who professed that Shakspeare and the Pickwick papers were his Bible. Having watched this young man's career, we now refer to his attempt at a life of letters, opening by the publication of a volume which attracted considerable attention. The followed a series of tales and flights of humor, all brilliant, but of a character to exhaust a highly nervous temperament. This exhaustion led to the use of stimulant, and a disorderly style of life ensued, which ended by the disruption of his family, and his wife found a permanent release in a bill of divorce. The result of over mental taxation, dissipation, poverty, disappointment and family misfortune, is insanity, and the once brilliant wit and magazinist is now in a lunatic asylum.

—A Paris letter says: To the long list of noble game already bagged by American sportswomen must now be added the bringing down by fair Miss Curtis of young Count de Talleyrand, one of the most brilliant *partis* of the matrimonial field of to-day. The count's lineage is aristocratic enough to satisfy the yearnings of the most republican belle; he is the eldest son of the Duke de Dino, nephew of the Duke de Valencay and of the Marchioness de Castellane, first cousin of the Prince of Sagan, and grandson of the famous Duchess of Talleyrand, Princess of Sagan, daughter of the Duke of Courland who died only two years ago, and of whom Madame de Stael so often said that she would give the half of her lifetime to change places with her. The young count on his last voyage back from Mexico, where he had gained promotion and honors in the French expeditionary corps. On his return, he went at once to Nice to see his father, and there made the acquaintance of the heiress that is about to convert a daughter of the great Republic into the future Duchess de Dino.

A VIENNA letter says: The spoliation of the Church, to which I alluded in a former letter, has yet many advocates here, but it is a subject upon which all seem agreed to "keep quiet." No one need be surprised to hear on some day, not far distant, of the passing of an Imperial decree, by which the property of the Holy Roman Catholic Church in Austria will pass from Church to State. The measure, if attempted, will certainly find strenuous supporters in the Germans; whose hatred for the Jesuits and enmity to the Pope's followers generally has always been marked in the history of the country.

What Shall be Done?

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, March 16.]

That the just expectations of the People of this Commonwealth, touching the enactment of a Free Railroad Law, have been grievously disappointed, is undeniable. Pending the last general election, in view of the manifestation of public opinion, the managers of both political parties felt constrained to give pledges to countenance and support the measure. This was done in authoritative and solemn commitments by the Republican and Democratic State Conventions, and by published letters from the competing candidates for Governor. The two parties and their respective nominees vied in striving which should go farthest in satisfying the popular demand. But in the hour of trial, both parties have been found wanting, and in equal degrees.

A bill nominally to authorize those who will to build railroads has, indeed, passed one branch of the Legislature, and is likely to get through the other. But, if it shall become a law, not a mile of railroad will ever be built under it. The members who were instrumental in engrafting certain peculiar provisions upon it, which we have heretofore fully pointed out and elucidated, meant to hinder, not facilitate, railroad construction. They did not dare, under the circumstances, flatly to refuse a Free Railroad bill; and so they determined to pass one that should amount to nothing, except to reveal their own duplicity and unfaithfulness. The people asked a fish and a stone is given them. The people will prove surpassingly patient, if they do not have a settlement in righteousness with their deceivers.

The people must now, in the Court Court, upon a full hearing of all the evidence, decided the law repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to be unconstitutional and void. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Supreme Court at Washington, doubtless not with an expectation of having it reversed, but to cause delay, as several years must elapse before the case can be reached in regular order of the calendar. A vague hope, perhaps, animates the opponents of the road, that the chapter of accidents may turn up something to their advantage before the case shall be ultimately disposed of.

At the opening of the present session of the Legislature a bill was introduced into the Senate to repeal the repealing act. This bill was predicated on the total failure of the defendants in the suit before the Circuit Court to produce evidence that the charter had been forfeited, and upon the finding of the jury, under the ruling of the bench, that the charter was thoroughly and illegally annulled. At first it seemed fully certain that this bill would go through; but the northern Senators, of both parties, went square against it and it fell.

The action of the House expressed indignation; gave assurances that the bill would easily go through their branch, and thus a re-hearing be obtained in the Senate; and so the bill took a fresh start in that body. When that was done, gentlemen injustice; but the look so completely justifies the suspicion, we cannot refrain from giving expression to it.

If any man supposes a result more favorable to the general interests of the Commonwealth, and especially to the interests of the Western and Midland portions thereof, can be obtained by going on in the tread-mill of the old political parties for one or more years longer, we beg to say we widely differ with him in opinion. As we judge, it is useless for newspapers to get into a hurry, and print bitter, sharp or eloquent diatribes. No good will come of a continued expenditure of ink, and genius, and emotion, in that manner. The people have an efficient remedy in their own hands. If they apply it, vigorously and intelligently, next winter will witness the passage of a prober Free Railroad law, and a bill repealing the Repealing Act. If they will not resort to it, or, using it, do so in listless and half-hearted way, they must reconcile themselves to sitting down under the abuses of which they complain. This remedy is to discard political party arrangements for a season, and unite in electing to the Legislature independent men of brains, honesty and courage. Thirty such men, acting in a body, outside of party lines, will be enough to control the organization of both branches of the Assembly next winter, and compel the needed legislation. It used to be said that "all roads lead to Rome." This is the only road that leads to freedom in railroad making in Pennsylvania. If the friends of that measure are prepared to take it, the way stands wider open than it will for several years to come. We are neither Presidents nor Congress, nor Governor, nor United States Senator to elect, nor yet a national political policy to establish or vindicate. Only a Supreme Judge, a legislature, and the usual county officers are to be chosen. Here is the opportunity. We urge nothing. This is the people's cause, and it pertains to them to deal with it as they will. Talk that produces only another talk, envenomed leaders that breed only other editions of such, may gratify or inflame animosities, but they join no practical issue and bring nothing to adjudication. If the people will not move in this manner, or in some other that promises direct and good fruit, we elect to be counted out of acrimonious discussion.

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March 18th, 1867.

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The committee are Frederick Watts, of Carlisle; H. S. McAllister, of Hollidaysburg; James Miles, of Girard; Eli Cope, of Sadsbury; Samuel Johnson, Dean of College, and Daniel Kaine, of Uniontown, who will meet at the College, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th DAY next, to consider the subject; after which, they will proceed to examine the locations proposed, and establish the farms in accordance with the law.

Any further information that may be given by any member of the committee.

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he Daily Commercial

REMARKS OF

HON. L. W. HALL,

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE,

vor of a Free Railroad Law, and against e amendments made to the bill by the ilroad Committee of the Senate.

r. HALL—Mr. Speaker, I did not intend, n I made a few remarks on this bill the r day, to occupy the attention of the Senate further in regard to it. When repeated s showed from eighteen to twenty in favor , and from eleven to sixteen against it, owed that the minds of Senators were e up, and that we would not be warranted aking up time to the exclusion of other ters of legislation. And I should not now, ll not been for the remarks of my friend, Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon]. I ot rise to reflect upon any railroad corpora—certainly not upon the Pennsylvania road. I have had quite as much to do , that corporation as the Senator from ford, and am quite as familiar with the m of country traversed by that t railroad. I am well aware that it greatly enriched Central Pennsylvania—its value has been increased to ten times, twenty times, what it was before that road constructed. I have never lent myself, r directly or indirectly, to any effort that calculated to crush this railroad or impair usefulness. I have never opposed or sought ward any legislation calculated to encourage strengthen it, when such legislation tended e public welfare. But with all due defer- to my brother Senators, I must say that one who knows the popular sentiment I know that the people of Pennsylvania are rmined to have a free railroad law. But people do not want a railroad law so loaded n and clogged with restrictions that it will npracticable even to construct a railroad unit. Let the Senator go to his constituents. I think that he will find that they as well my constituents, are in favor of a free oad law. But they do not desire a law as will be practically inoperative, a nullity. I hold in my hand the inaugural ess of Governor Geary, and the last mes- of Governor Curtin, in which they say the le demand a free railroad law. Such I d to be the unmistakable sentiment of the le of Bradford county, where I addressed a ion of them last fall, and in no part of the ould I find a more determined and earnest ing in favor of the movement than in thern Pennsylvania, where the people gave r majorities by thousands for General ry. Believing, as I do, that such is the ral sentiment, and that the wants of the le must be heeded by their chosen repreatives, in view, too, of the speech just e by the Senator from Bradford, I chal- the supporters of this so-called free- oad Bill, who on its previous demand passage, without a single alteration, to ass its merits. I opposed the free railroad which was introduced last winter by my nguished friend, the Senator from Erie, Lowry, and I presume I should everything necessarily, in the great other day, for my opposition thereto. It is necessary to repeat those reasons now. at I demand in the name of the people is a ral railroad law—not one in name, simply, in reality. Is it not deluding and cheating people to call that a free railroad law h requires fifteen thousand dollars of capstock for every mile of road to be subed and paid in before anything can be ? Senators know that this clause will the effect to embarrass railroad companies, and to retard and prevent the develop- of the country by internal improvements; ort, that no railroad would ever be built r such a law? At least I fear not, and is better to strike out such provisions? ou have also interpolated into this bill a onerous condition in the shape of an indial liability clause, which is intended to inate persons and prevent them from taking k. The Pennsylvania Railroad, that opened nd developed Central Pennsylvania, and to the State is indebted in such large measfor its wealth and prosperity, and which is ilted to be the greatest and best managed in the United States, has a special charter. ontains no individual liability clause, and should such a provision be embraced in bill? When it was proposed to pass a law lar to that of Ohio and New York, it was d down, and no sufficient reason has been can be advanced to warrant such ac- . And now when an amendment is of- l to this bill, which would tend to proe and encourage the building of railroads, arguments advanced against it by its opents are equally futile and empty. And n it is proposed to add a section, in the York law, simply allowing corporations to ect their roads, and to embrace in this bill provisions of a law voted for by the Senator Bradford in 1861, we are told it is wrong this—but why? Simply because nineteen tors say the bill shall not be changed. A incing reason.

t a law be passed allowing people to build ads wherever they choose, provided they for them as they go, subject to reasonable aints, and these are contained, as far as I k it necessary to go, in the provisions of the of 1849. A liberal railroad law is not deded by the people of Pittsburgh alone, but he people of the entire State. A law liberal that charters can be obtained, capital will be invested and railroads tructed under it without the corpos being obliged to come to the slature. It is plain to me that a majoriof the Senate differ with me in views. My votes on the bill in committ of the whole as well as in the Senate, have ormly been for what I thought was the t liberal policy. We of the minority have fly and explicitly as possible stated the ons for our votes. We see and know that third cannot vote down two-thirds. And n the bill, clothed in the precise language is from the Railroad Committee, not nged in letter, word or line, is about to pass, are taunted that we have been able to give good reason for our votes, and that our rts to amend the bill, as it came from the road Committee, have only added increased ngth to the majority and added a renewed rmination on their part that the bill shall s unamended and unchanged, either in the lotse word on or in those which are to fol-

The Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon] desires that the issue shall be made, so t the people shall understand it. The Senais clever as well as bold; and as he thus lares that the bill as reported by the Railroad Committee is perfect as it can be made, mit me to point out what I think are striking cts in it.

rst. I think the amount of capital stock per e required is too large, and that it may tend discourage the construction of railways. I see no reason why the amount should be ger than is now required in the general law fer which railroad companies are organized Pennsylvania. If there is any good reason, ould be glad to hear it.

econd. Whilst I think it is very possible re should be some individual liability clause, the protection of laborers and mechanics, rehend the stringent wording of the section ght restrain the construction of railroads. I aware that under the general railroad law New York stockholders are liable to the ount of their stock not paid in, and also for wages of labor, for a period not exceeding rty days. This provision of the New York was offered as an amendment to the section it now stands in the bill, by the Senator from liana (Mr. White). And although I voted it, it was voted down by a decided majority, Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon] being e of that majority. There is no individual bility clause in the charter of any railroad w in existence in Pennsylvania, that I know

And I respectfully submit to the Senate, it neither liberal nor wise, in this beginning of ew system, to test that system by sections so ngerous in their character. There is nothing the kind in the act incorporating the Pennvania Railroad Company. And I have heard reason in favor of it now, save that the bill st pass as it came from the Railroad Committee, without the erasure of a word or the iteration of a line. And this is the flat as ll in the sections that are to be voted on as hose on which the Senate has acted. I cannk, Mr. Speaker, with all deference to views of my brother Senators, that this is eral, or that it will fully meet the wishes he people whom we represent.

hird. I believe the time allowed for surand filing maps is too short. The survey o be commenced within thirty days, and to completed within six months. This is too rt. The history of the railroad litigation of State shows this. And yet the majority line to change it.

ourth. The power which the Legislature erves (in section thirteen), by special or eral act, "to amend, change, modify or al the charter of any corporation organized for this act as the same was provided for in thirteenth section of the act regulating the struction of lateral railroads, approved the day of May, 1852," is, in my judgment, h unwise and unconstitutional. Unwise, ause, I fear, it will discourage inments. Unconstitutional, because the sent Constitution of Pennsylvania as ended and adopted in 1838, years after the passage of the lateral railaw referred to, expressly declares that the lature shall only have the power to alter, oke or annul any charter of incorporation after conferred, by or under any special or eral law, in such manner that no injustice ll be done to the corporation! Will the ntlemen of Pennsylvania and of the country scribe their money to build railroads under s bill, with this provisions hanging over ir heads? Would the Senator from Philaphia [Mr. Rigdway], who is a man of means a successful manager of one of the best senger railroads in the State, invest his ney in building a railroad under a law giv- any such power to subsequent Legislatures? r. RIDGWAY. Certainly. I have the utst confidence in this Legislature, and would willing to invest my money, with that clause ging over it.

r. HALL. Well, it is really strange that the ator, who has been here several years, never anything of the kind inserted in any raild bill before.

r. RIDGWAY. I was never requested to do

r. HALL. Surely not, and why? Because kes money to build railroads, and men genlly are not such fools as to invest when the islature may repeal the law, and they thereose the whole or a part of their investment. also object to other clauses in the bill as it e from the Railroad Committee, which it is necessary for me now to refer to. The peounderstand this question. They can neither deceived nor trifled with. If I have changed views, it is because I desire to e in accordance with the will of my stituents, and in accordance with what I eve to be the wishes of nine-tenths of the ple of Pennsylvania. I have voted, and all continue to vote to make this law as libas I can get it. I trust the Senate may yet ike out some of these objectionable clauses. ot, and the bill passes both branches of the nature, as it came from the committee on Broads, that it may be amended by subsent Legislatures, and that the system of king and constructing railroads in Pennsylia may be as broad and liberal as in any er State in the Union.

New Jersey has lately, through her Legisla- , adopted a free railway system. New rk and Ohio, on our north and west, have eral general railroad laws, and although it is g that Maryland refuses to permit trade and travel to pass through her borders, even to go to our National Capital, untaxed, yet this great and growing State will surely not wait for Maryland to act.

I have nothing more to add, Mr. Speaker. I favor a free railroad law because the people expect and demand it, and because I trust it may aid in the further development of our great and grand old State.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Fresh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon a prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

☞A SOLDIER WHO HAD LOST THE use of his limbs from Rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, March 18, Farewell Benefit of

MR. OTTO VON HOYM,

When will be presented Shakspeare's celebrated comedy, in five acts, entitled

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

Mr. Otto Von Hoym in his excellent character as Petruchio.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Engagement of the celebrated Artiste, the Lovely Young Queen of Comedy,

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,

Who will make her first appearance THIS EVENING in a splendid double bill, consisting of the sterling three act comedy, the

WONDER; OR, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET,

And the ever popular

CLEOPATRA.

Tuesday Evening—ARMADE.

VARIETIES THEATER,

To-night the great military drama, in three acts, called the FRENCH SPY; or, THE FALL OF ALGIERS. The great Ohio, Dramatic and Ballet Troupe in a splendid bill.

Tuesday Evening—First appearance of the celebrated Equestrian Actress Miss FLORENCE TEMPLETON, and her trained horse Firefly, in the great spectacular play entitled MAZEPPA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$1 00

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Last Lecture of the Regular Course

RALPH WALDO EMERSON,

AT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tuesday Evening, March 19.

SUBJECT: THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Season Tickets will be lifted at the door. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, O. P. SCAIFE, BEN. F. JENNINGS, WM. P. HERBERT, THOS. N. MILLER, JAS. B. MORGAN, JR. OLIVER LEMON, Committee.

MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 18th and 19th.

The World-Renowned and only Genuine

Ike Barnett's African Serenaders,

Now on their most successful Tour through the States prior to their departure for Europe, will give two of their Grand Minstrel Entertainments at the above named place. For particulars see bills of the day.

CHARLEY TURNER, Manager.
W. F. MOORE, Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

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Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS

From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken logs, boats, barges and wrecks, &c.

Bidders will specify the price per day for each day's work; for which they will agree to furnish everything necessary and do the work, under the superintendence of a person to be appointed by the said Engineer, said price to cover the furnishing of a light draught steamer, one strongly decked flat, one crane and crane boat, and the necessary screws, chains, ropes, levers, saws, axes, fixtures, &c., suitable for such work; and including the pay and expenses of Captain, Pilot, Engineer and crew, and six men for running the steamer, and doing the work. All expenses to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing. It being understood that the Government is responsible for the payment of nothing more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government to do so.

For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.

By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,

Supt'g. Engr. Ohio River Improvement.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS.—PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of commissioners now offer for sale 3?0,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, issued by the State of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry at $1 25 per acre of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in sheets of four, and the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made in per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 10,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES. no22-tf

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.

1 new Open Buggy, eastern made.
2 new sets of fine Buggy Harness.

Will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

JOBBING.

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:

10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
160 caddies choice half pound Navy;
50 bxs. choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10s Lumps.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

POTASH.

20 CASKS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.
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CARPETS.

CARPETS.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of

NEW CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered

Table and Piano Covers.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

23 Fifth Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CARPETS

ARE NOW BEING SOLD,

AT

258 LIBERTY STREET

UNDER THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRICES LOWER THAN WILL BE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

PERSONS IN WANT OF BARGAINS,

WILL PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY

McCLINTOCK & CO.

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FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY

OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

Comprising the Best Patterns made in

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ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

SINCE THE WAR.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

eod OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for state, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within fifteen years; and five millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within twenty-five years; and five millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferred on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, in pursuance of the wishes of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state the bid and whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, or other funds, shall state in their returns and reports if are hereby authorized to, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of issuing said bill, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of the court, invest the same in the bonds authorized by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, until the 15 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received for in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

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PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

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GOOD GOODS

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Reasonable Prices.

We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.

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NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

Macrum & Carlisle,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Are Opening Daily

New and Desirable Goods.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA SKIRTS.
PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.
GENT'S PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
Two FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES, new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

At New York Jobbers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and STUDS of all kinds, a full and complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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STANDARD

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FINE GOLD AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS.
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SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.

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CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

BREWERS,

MALSTERS & HOP DEALERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh.
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state the bid and whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

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W. H. KEMBLE,
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PITTSBURGH BREWERY.

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

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MALSTERS & HOP DEALERS,

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Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade. Our

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Has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

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Successor to

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Manufacturer of

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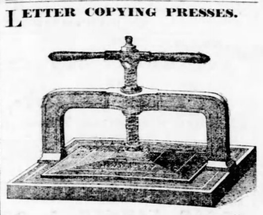

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Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first class article of FIRE BRICK, Clarion Clay. Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at the lowest cash prices. Brick and Tile, all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump Fire Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points to be had at our works. All Brick shipped packed in sawdust.

W. A. REED, Pres't and Treas. S. P. HARRISON, Sec'y & Business Man'ger.

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Flint Glass, Tumblers, Goblets,

BOWLS, DISHES, &c., &c.

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JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

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SLIGO IRON WORKS,

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1860. ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

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Steamboat, Cotton Factory, Brewery, Railroad, Rolling Mill, Hotel, Carpet, Sugar, Sheet, Warehouse, Street Car, Bridge, Steam Boiler, Toy, Oil Refinery, Grass Horse and Stable Polishing Brushes and Brooms of all kinds. Wholesale dealer in Brooms, Broom Corn, Handles, Twine, Tacks and Tin Plated Broom Wire. Also, all kinds of Broom Machinery and Tools of the most approved patterns. Office and Warerooms No. 345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory, Chestnut street, Manchester, Pa. JAS. MATTHEWS, Secretary. SAM'L H. MATTHEWS, Agent, Galesburg, Ill. For Price List, &c., address E. B. MATTHEWS, 345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.

STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR and HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves, Also, VESTIBULE, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KENSINGTON

IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common Refined Charcoal

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.

A Man Attacked in Birmingham and Dangerously Stabbed--Arrest and Committal of the Guilty Parties.

About half past ten o'clock on Friday night, Mr. Munn, while conversing with a couple of friends at the corner of Carson and Ferry streets, Birmingham, was interrupted by a party of men who had just come out of a drinking saloon near by, and all of whom seemed to be pretty well under the influence of liquor. They ran against Mr. Munn, pushing him off the pavement. The latter expostulated with the rowdies, when they commenced a row. One of them struck Mr. Munn on the eye, while another cut him with a knife or dagger in the left side, under the ribs, and about two inches below the heart. The rowdies then fled.

Mr. Munn was immediately placed in a carriage and conveyed to the residence of his brother, at No. 40 Chestnut street, in the Eighth ward, this city. Drs. Lemeyn and Rex were summoned and attended the injured man. The physicians statethat the wound, which is about half an inch wide and two inches deep, was made by a dagger or double-edged knife. The wound, although very severe, is not deemed necessarily fatal, and hope is entertained of the injured man's recovery.

Two of Mr. Munn's assailants were arrested on Friday night, and taken to the Birmingham lock-up. They stated on Saturday to Burgess Salisbury that their associates on the previous evening were Charles Carson, Charles Dickey and George Breakiron, and that the former (Carson) did the cutting. These parties were all arrested on Saturday, and committed to the county jail by Burgess Salisbury for a further hearing on Saturday morning next at ten o'clock, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, preferred against them by James Munn.

Mr. Munn, the injured man, was in the employ of Messrs. Fry, Scott, & Co., glass manufacturers in this city, as a driver, and is spoken of as being a steady, sober and industrious man. He served three years, during the war, in the second United States Cavalry, and took part in seventeen battles.

The Collision on the Pan Handle Road---Further Particulars.

We have received further particulars in regard to the accident which occurred on Thursday evening on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, in Washington county, near Steubenville, by the colliding of the express and accommodation trains. It appears that G. H. Kilgore, of Port Washington, Ohio, who was the only person killed, hearing the approach of the accommodation train, ran across the car, and put his head out of the window, when the frame of the rear car, driven on the outside of the car he was in, crushed his head off, which rolled down the hillside and was arrested by another passenger who had leaped down the bank to save his life. He had in his possession $1,355 75, which had been deposited in the First National Bank for safe keeping. The following is a list of the injured: John Thompson, single man, Thompsonville, Washington county, Pa., both legs broken, simple fracture, doing well. W. G. Cubbage, grocer, Pittsburgh, one bone of right leg broken, left foot slightly bruised, doing well. John Hervey, Unionport, O., left ankle severely sprained. Thomas Kelly, Unionport, Westmoreland Pa., right leg broken. F. W. Tipton, merchant, Unionport, right leg broken, left leg cut, doing well. A. Jelanko, Cincinnati, both legs broken, and badly injured, but is doing as well as could be expected from the character of his injuries. A number of other passengers were injured, one man having his nose broken, but they proceeded on their journey.

A meeting was held by the passengers, when a resolution was adopted tendering their thanks to Mr. Daniel P. Lait, engineer of the Accommodation train, for his timely exertions in checking his engine, and thereby saving the lives of many of the passengers on the express train.

A number of thieves who were on board the train, took advantage of the confusion, and engaged in robbing the passengers. Edward Wilkins, the man who was arrested in this city on Friday night, was arrested while in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket. He hails from Indianapolis, Indiana, and will be removed to Washington county by Sheriff E. R. Smith, on Tuesday, for trial.

Found Drowned in the Ohio.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PORT HOMER, March 16, 1867.

In the Ohio river at this place this morning, the body of a man was found, apparently a deck hand, about 30 or 35 years of age; height about 5 feet 7 inches, black hair, no whiskers; wore a small check undershirt, and overshirt of red and black, larger check; dark satinet pants; leather belt; stogs boots, well worn; braided brass guard chain about the neck, but had either been cut or broken. Nothing found on the body, nor any evidence to show who he was. Must have been in the water several weeks.

PALINA.

A NEW FIRM IN AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE.—The well known and prosperous auction and commission house, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Smithson, Palmer & Co., the late proprietor, T. A. McClelland, having established a house in Philadelphia, in which city he proposes to make his future home. The new firm is composed of practical business men, possessing youth, enterprise and untiring energy, and under their management the business of the establishment, already extensive, will continue to prosper and increase. Boots and shoes, of every description, for men, women and children; dress goods and fancy goods generally; notions, hosiery goods, notions, and an endless variety of useful goods will continue to comprise the stock of this popular bazaar, where affable and attentive salesmen will always be found to wait upon customers.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—On Friday night about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame tenement owned by John Stewart, located on First alley, near West street, in the Third ward, Allegheny. The alarm was given, but the flames had gained considerable headway, and before they could be extinguished communicated to an adjoining frame dwelling, also owned by Mr. Stewart. Both buildings were entirely consumed. The Allegheny department was on the ground and prevented further progress of the flames. The amount to about two thousand dollars.

DEATH.—John Patton, a resident of Ninth ward, died suddenly at the Pearl street, on Saturday evening. The deceased was walking along Penn street, and complaining of being ill, he was assisted into the house, where he died in about twenty minutes. An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson yesterday. Dr. A. M. Barr, after examining the body, testified that in his opinion death had been caused by disease of the heart, and the jury rendered a verdict according. Deceased was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

DR. HUNTER'S FIFTH LETTER.—Elsewhere we print Dr. Hunter's fifth letter, which will be found equally as interesting as those that have preceded it. In this letter, the Doctor explains hemorrhage of the lungs and spitting of blood, correcting many popular errors relative thereto. The letter is commended to our readers, as replete with useful suggestions, and much valuable information upon a very important subject, which Dr. Hunter is thoroughly capable of treating, both from education and experience.

FIRE NEAR SEWICKLEY.—About seven o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Burke, situated near Sewickley, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The fire progressed quite rapidly, but through the exertions of the members of the family and some neighbors, the furniture and household goods were removed without much damage. The building, which was owned by Charles McKnight, Esq., was almost entirely consumed. It was fully insured.

BASKET FOUND.—Adam Melby, private watchman, found a small round market basket on Water street, Allegheny, on Friday night, containing some silver forks and spoons and some dishes, which can be had by the owner by calling at the Allegheny Mayor's office and proving property.

COLLARS—Of all styles, at H. Oppenheimer's, 83 Wood street.

G. A. R.—Pittsburgh Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, held a meeting at Connolly's Hall, corner of Grant and Diamond streets on Saturday evening, Post Commandant W. B. Cook in the chair. Five new members were enrolled, eight applications for membership presented. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Post adjourned.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Merinos, wool and silk, of latest and most fashionable makes—for sale at H. Oppenheimer's, 83 Wood street.

THE FIREMEN'S APPROPRIATION.—The Niagara Fire Company have accepted the proposition of the City Councils, to increase the annual appropriation of the steam fire engines and hose companies to $3,000, and resolved not to ask any contributions of the citizens, directly or indirectly.

WINDSOR SCARF.—An elegant article for men's and youths' wear, to be had at H. Oppenheimer's 83 Wood street.

ALLEGHENY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual sermon to the Allegheny Ladies' Bible Society was delivered last evening, in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Ridge street, Allegheny, by the pastor, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr. The attendance was very large, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society.

PRAYER MEETINGS.—Noon-Day Prayer Meetings will be held in Allegheny City daily during the present week, at Rev. Dr. Clark's church, corner of Sandusky street and Stockton avenue, and at Rev. Elliott E. Swift's church, Beaver street, below Ohio.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.—Choice assortment of these famous gloves to be found at H. Oppenheimer's, 83 Wood street.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Presentation of a Set of Colors and a Piano---Departure for New Orleans.

On Saturday morning the ceremony of presenting a beautiful piano and a set of colors to the steamer Great Republic, took place on board the boat, in the presence of as many persons as could crowd upon it. The wharf opposite the boat was occupied by an anxious group, who desired to pay it a visit of inspection, and it required the united energies of the police and deckhands to keep the gangway clear. About ten o'clock, Mayor McCarthy, accompanied by Captain R. C. Gray, W. W. Ward, Esq., Captain Chas. W. Batchelor and other prominent citizens, proceeded to the boat, for the purpose of making the presentation. A heavy snow storm was prevailing at the time, but this did not appear to have any effect in decreasing the number of spectators. Mayor McCarthy, who had been designated by the committee to make the presentation speech, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR M'CARTHY.

Standing, as we do to-day, upon the historic stream of the Monongahela, what pulsing thoughts, what swelling gushes, in a scarcely boat, at the recollections of the heart for utterance! A little over a century ago, when Washington sent Captain Trent to establish here a stockade in the wilderness, to be the outpost of civilization, the entire armament of the American Colony surrendered to an array of French and Indian invasion. In that day the clear and rippling Alleghany dimpled itself in smiles, and the swift impelling waters of the Ohio and Mississippi sought its embrace, delighted with their distant enticement the Gulf of Mexico, little dreaming of the Great Steamboats, then sleeping, but soon to wake and bind them forever. About a half century thereafter, the hero of this proud triumph of France, in his romantic pilgrimage hither, could command no speedier mode of transit, and Louis Philippe embarked in a canvas covered skiff from the shore where we now stand, and so labored on his fellowship to New Orleans.

What a remarkable revolution to be accomplished in so few years! An hitherto unknown race has sprung up to the skies, entered the arena of heaven and hastened the lightning to the service of earth. But yet another dived to the depths of Hades, wrenching from thence his fires, chained the groaning monster steam to floating vessels, and on water made of the servant and plaything of man. In 1811 was built, the "New Orleans," the first steamboat at Pittsburgh, which left that year for her destined port of trade, the city of her baptism. But not until half a century ago was the triumph of steam navigation accomplished in the first upward voyage made from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, and that by the Brownsville built steamer Enterprise."

Gentlemen of the Steamer Great Republic: To you I now turn in the performance of a pleasant duty. My own inefficiency for its fitting discharge is the consequence of the higher compliment imposed by you. No merit of mine has guided the choice, in selecting a speaker for this occasion. But a large number, fairly representing the citizens of Pittsburgh, heartily feeling proud of what you have accomplished, in this exceeding triumph of steamboat architecture, have determined, on the eve of your departure, to bid you God speed in the noble enterprise, to present you with suitable memorials that shall mark their appreciation of your worthiness, and express their wishes for your success. In behalf of these citizens I have accepted the functions of society, rather than any of themselves more happily gifted for the task, to be the medium for that language, they have designed that these mementoes should be the more conspicuously be known as coming from the enlightened citizens of Pittsburgh in commitment to this proud triumph of art, an occasion of what we may not inaptly call this centennial anniversary, the dedication of science and of the waters, along the shores of fraternal States stretching to our western confines. Of these accepted the functions of the citizens of Pittsburgh, allow me to present to you the superb Piano which graces your ladies' cabin, and this magnificent set of colors the emblem of our common nationality.

As regarding the simple colors of our Common Country, as one of the insignia of that expression, they have designed it one indissoluble pledge of the sentiment of worthiness and prayer for success, which they as patriots feel in the flag, and as men certain for you, thus starting forward and bounding on their liveliest hopes for the Great Republic. May the star spangled banner of the Union and the Mississippi be the emblem of our country's future; and the significant name of your vessel be the herald of our country's glory.

Upon the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks, the colors were raised on the flagstaff, and a patriotic air played by the band in attendance.

THE RESPONSE.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., then stepped forward and stated that he had been deputed by Capt. Donaldson and the other owners of the boat to make acknowledgment to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their fit and appropriate gifts. This noble vessel had been created here, and the citizens of Pittsburgh were justly proud of her. He then paid a glowing compliment to the mechanics and artisans of Pittsburgh who had erected to themselves so magnificent a monument of their skill and enterprise, and concluded by again thanking the donors for their magnificent presents.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon the vessel left her moorings and backed out into the stream. Her machinery worked admirably, and as she passed up the river a short distance before rounding to, the river men and others who had congregated on the bank to witness her departure, were enthusiastic in their praises. The pilots seemed to have complete control of her, and turned her head down the stream as easily as though her dimensions did not exceed those of an ordinary steamer. Upon arriving at McKee's Rocks, she was run into shore, in order that her freight could be arranged, it having been found impossible to do so while lying at the wharf, owing to the crowds of visitors which had thronged her during the day. Yesterday morning at half past seven o'clock, she proceeded on her destination, and arrived at Rochester within an hour and a half, and Wheeling at two o'clock, making a six in the afternoon. The list of passengers embraces a number of Pittsburghers, who desired to visit the Southern cities on board the most magnificent steamer ever built for the Western waters, and should no unforeseen accident occur, they may rely upon a speedy and pleasant voyage.

Letter from Dr. R. Hunter, of New York, No. 5.

ON SPITTING OF BLOOD AND HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Of all the symptoms which indicate the approach of consumption there is none of such fearful significance as the occurrence of *streaks of blood* in the mucus expectorated. If this symptom does *not* tell us that *tubercles* are now actually deposited, it *does* tell us that the lungs are *obstructed* and *congested*, and in a very dangerous condition. The quantity of blood brought up from the lungs may vary from a few streaks to a pint. The danger lies in the *tubercles*, which this symptom tells us are now deposited or about to be deposited. The ulcerate air tubes and cells of the lungs, and a few streaks of blood in the sputa are as strong a proof of this as the loss of a pint. It is very true that the disease is aggravated by the loss of blood from the lungs. The alarm which patients feel at the first sight of blood is natural enough, for they cannot know what is the fact that *those who spit blood from time to time have a better chance of cure than those who do not lose a drop.*

Spitting of blood is *sometimes* the first symptom of consumption apparent to the patient. More commonly, it does not occur until the disease is fully established. Many consumptives never spit blood at all. Baron Louis found it in *fifty-seven* cases out of *eighty-seven*, Andral in *five* cases out of every *six*, and Dr. Walshe in *eighty-one* cases out of every *hundred*, so that we may set it down as a rule, that the loss of more or less blood from the lungs occurs during some period of the disease, in about *four* cases out of every *five*.

What is the cause of spitting blood? It is caused by whatever *obstructs* the free passage of the blood through the pulmonary capillaries. Every pulsation of the heart pumps into the lungs, to be distributed over the air cells, a certain quantity of blood. As the heart never ceases its action, it will be understood that a steady stream of blood is flowing from the heart to the lungs. Now, if the lungs are healthy, this blood becomes *purified* and *vitalized* by exhaling its *carbon* into the air cells, and absorbing *oxygen* from the air we breathe, and is then returned again to the heart, from whence it goes to nourish and sustain the system. But let us suppose the lungs *obstructed* by the presence of *tubercles*, or by what is quite as prejudicial, viz. *sticky, tenacious mucous* in the air tubes. In first case, the vessels through which the blood must pass are obstructed, and in the second, the tubes through which the air passes. The consequence is, that the impure blood flows with difficulty and stagnation to the delicate vessels of the obstructed part. We physicians say the lung is *congested*; by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting, like the eye when it is *bloodshot*. This condition continues for a longer or shorter period, and then the vessels relax, and allow the blood to ooze through their coats, as fluids do through a *filter*, and the patient coughs it up. If the congestion is considerable, the quantity of blood will be greater; but no matter how much, or how little it is indications that the lungs are in an unhealthy condition—in a word, that they are *obstructed*. It is the business and the duty of the physician to discover the *nature* of the obstruction, by a careful examination of the case, and then to prescribe proper means for its removal.

It is a common belief that blood comes from the *breathing of a blood vessel*, and this idea is entertained by many physicians. This is no more true than it would be to say that *bleeding at the nose* comes from the breaking of a blood vessel. The blood *merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels*—in medical phrase we say it is *exhaled*.

From what I have said it will be understood that *spitting of blood* is an alarming symptom, as showing the progress of a treacherous and most fatal disease within the lungs. But *tubercles* are already deposited when it occurs, or from this time their deposition may be expected to commence. The stopping of the blood gives no assurance of safety, for it seldom continues more than a few days, and its non-return or recurrence indicate any increased danger to the patient. Its cause lies deeply within the chest, and no remedy which does not go to the root of the evil and remove the obstruction within the lungs is of the least permanent value.

Physicians too often cheer their patients by the assurance that the blood *only comes from the throat*. Let me warn the invalid against being deceived. The throat seldom bleeds—however small the quantity, it comes from the lungs, and delay is dangerous. Fortunately, it is generally occurs before the disease is far advanced, and if proper treatment be employed, it can generally be arrested. The great error committed by physicians is in treating the symptom itself, while the cause which produces it is left in undisturbed possession of the lungs.

It will be asked if hemorrhage never occurs where the lungs are not diseased? Yes, there are *three* causes which may produce it: *First*, injury to the lungs, as from a violent blow; *second*, organic disease of the heart; and *third*, in females it may occur every four weeks, instead of the usual periodic excretions. But if a person spits blood in whom none of these causes exist, set it down as a sure sign that the lungs are unsound. Bear in mind, also, that palpitation of the heart and irregularity are far oftener the *effect* than the *cause*. Patients will understand the fearful import of this symptom when I tell them that Baron Louis, an eminent French authority on consumption, *did not meet with a single instance out of twelve hundred cases in which the loss of blood was not preceded or followed by the development of tubercles.*

With this I close my observations on the *symptoms of consumption*, and shall, in my next letter, describe the varieties of this disease.

Your obedient servant,
R. HUNTER, M. D.
Merchant's Hotel, Pittsburgh, March 14, 1867.

[Advertisement.]

Action by the Trades' Assembly.

At a meeting of the Trades' Assembly, held at their hall on Seventh street, on Saturday night, the delegates from Typographical Union No. 7, stated that they had been instructed by the Union which they represented to present the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the Assembly:

WHEREAS, For many years past the proprietors of the *Gazette* and *Post* have resisted all efforts made by Typographical Union No. 7 toward placing their establishments on an honorable position among the craft; and whereas, a change in the management of these papers having been effected during the past year, which it was supposed would result in bringing them within the jurisdiction of the Union; and whereas, these hopes not being realized, and no sign of reformation being apparent, but on the contrary a disposition being evinced to ignore our rights, this Union feels itself called upon to express in a manly and straightforward manner its condemnation of the course pursued by these journals; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a Union, denounce the *Gazette* and *Post* newspaper establishments as unfair and discreditable concerns, and that we reiterate the position adopted at the last meeting of the Workingmen that they do not "pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

Resolved, That the article published in the *Gazette*, in the Tribune of Friday evening, is a base and unmerited slur upon our Union, was a libel upon every fearless and staunch Union man in the city, and was but one link in the chain of insults and pitiable resolvings against co-operations of trade back to the source from which they emanated.

Resolved, That the thanks of Typographical Union No. 7 are due and are hereby tendered to the Mass Meeting of Workingmen, for their generous and prompt acceptance of the resolutions presented to them at their evening last.

Resolved, That a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to the Trades Assembly at their next stated meeting, for their action.

JOHN LOUGHERY, Pres't.

C. E. LOCKE, Sec'y.

The resolutions were accepted, when Mr. Jas. Smith, of the Miners' Union, offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Trades' Assembly heartily endorse the preamble and resolutions submitted by the Typographical Union No. 7, and recommend that they be submitted to every subordinate Union within the jurisdiction of this Assembly.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge the action of Typographical Union No. 7, and that we pledge ourselves to aid by all honorable means in our power in carrying out their request.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Frank Headrly made an information on Saturday against Edward Naw, for obtaining property under false pretenses. The information sets that he sold Naw a horse, wagon and harness, the latter promising to pay him thirty-one dollars for the horse in a short time. Naw sold the horse to another party, and then refused to pay Headerly the amount due him. The accused was arrested by officer Hess, and placed in the lock-up for a hearing.

TAKEN TO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

John Schrouth, the boy who was arrested on Friday for incorrigibility, was taken to the House of Refuge on Saturday by officer Hess, on a commitment issued by Mayor Morrison.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

A NUISANCE CASE.

Michael Leahy, of Penn street, and W. A. Scott, of the Eighth Ward, were before this Alderman on Saturday, for maintaining nuisances, in allowing filth to remain on their respective premises. The complaint was made by Assistant Health Officer J. B. Williams. They were allowed to depart upon paying the costs of the suit, and promising to abate the nuisances forthwith.

[Before Alderman Kelly, of Reserve Township.]

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Mrs. Miller, a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny, was arrested on Saturday by officer Bolsder, on the charge of stealing a pocket book. She was held in bail for a hearing.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

James Smiley, who was committed to jail on the 14th inst., by Alderman McMasters, on charges of false pretense and surety of the peace, gave bail on Saturday for his appearance at Court, and was released.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY.

John J. Bradford, a resident of Hampton township, was arrested on Saturday, charged with the larceny of a coat from J. Boyce. Bradford, it appears, had been on a "tender," and while under the influence of liquor went to the house of Mr. Crook's tavern, in the Diamond. No foolishness being noticed, Bradford was allowed to depart upon returning the coat and paying the costs in the case.

FIGHT AT THE POLLS.

Thomas Fawcett, of Braddock's Field, an infirm old gentleman of seventy-six, made an information against William Fawcett, (no relative), for assault and battery. At the township election on Friday, the prosecutor's son, Thomas Fawcett, Jr., was challenged on the ground that he was an alien. This exasperated William, when he struck the prosecutor a severe blow, and other wise abused him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

THE JAIL.

There are at present in the county Jail one hundred and twenty-two prisoners. Of this number, eighty-nine males and six females are held for trial at Court, and two males and one female, of whom fifteen are males and twelve are females.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

A case of stabbing occurred on Friday night in a disreputable house in Allegheny City. A sojourner in the house, and a difficulty occurring between him and Barbara Milbaugh, one of the inmates, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Lang in the side, inflicting a severe wound. She was arrested on Saturday and taken before Alderman Butler, who held her to bail for a hearing.

Court Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 123. John Scott & Co. vs. Alexander King et al.
No. 124. Charles Hyde vs. Alexander King et al.
No. 125. Same vs. Same. No. 126. Same vs. Same.
No. 131. Alexander and Thomas Jones vs. Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
No. 140. J. & Alex. Patterson et al. vs. W. J. Madden et ux.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 38. Spencer & McKay vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company.
No. 74. Wm. Anderson vs. John O'Neil.
No. 11. Robert Long vs. Same.
No. 14. Alex. C. Lohr vs. Wm. Curry.
No. 18. John McMahon vs Fort Pitt Coal Company.
No. 23. Elizabeth Magraw vs. Patrick McGeorge's Administrators.
No. 24. J. F. Gullendorf vs. Morand Stroup.
No. 25. J. J. Anderson vs. Same.
No. 27. Borough of Manchester vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co.
No. 29. J. W. Charlton & Co. vs. Dr. W. R. Thorn.

PROTECT YOUR HOUSES.—As the season for thunder and lightning storms is rapidly approaching, the owners of buildings should make arrangements at once to guard against danger from that source, and no better plan can be devised than by having Munson's Copper Lightning Rods erected. These rods are the best in the market, and during the ten years they have been in use, not a single instance of a building protected by them being damaged by lightning has occurred. Messrs. Beckhart & Co., the manufacturers, have their office on Duquesne Way, below the Hand street bridge, where orders may be left, or at Hussey & Co.'s copper warehouse, 57 Fifth street. The advertisement of the firm will be found in another column.

TELEGRAPH LINE EXTENDED.—The lines of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company were opened on Saturday to Waynesboro, Franklin county. The company also recently opened an office at Wheeling, and expect in a short time to have their wire line completed through to Cincinnati.

BASE BALL.—The Mutual Club of East Liberty, has reorganized for the spring season, by electing Mr. James Beecher as President.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the dashing actress, Miss Kate Reignolds will commence an engagement, appearing in the comedy of "Wonder" and in "Cleopatra." She is a handsome, sprightly comedienne, and has many admirers among playgoers.

GERMAN THEATER.—The farewell benefit of Mr. Otto Von Hoym is announced to take place this evening, at the Academy of Music, when will be presented Shakspeare's comedy "Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Hoym personates "Petruchio." Mr. Hoym is a good actor, and deserves to have a full house to-night.

VARIETIES.—The "French Spy" is announced for performance this evening, with Lucy Clifton as Henri St. Alme. To-morrow evening, an equestrian actress, Miss Florence Temple, will make her first appearance as Mazeppa.

MASONIC HALL.—Ike Barnett's Serenaders, a genuine troupe of Ethiopian minstrels, will give an entertainment at Masonic Hall tonight. They are said to be clever performers.

THE shivering victims of Fever and Ague, who freeze to-day, to burn to-morrow, might have been exempted from their present trials had they availed themselves in time of that safeguard against all malarious diseases, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But it is not too late for prevention it is not too late for cure. A single bottle of this irresistable herbal tonic will stop the paroxysms, and a brief course of it will restore the patient to vigorous health. The prudent and thoughtful, however, who would rather forestall disease than wait for its assaults, will resort to this sure defense against intermittent and remittent fevers at the commencement of the season when they prevail. Now is the time to forearm the system against fever and ague, bilious complaints and dyspepsia—diseases which are often engendered, and always aggravated, by the chills and damps of winter and early spring.

Shakspeare on Intermittents.—The Bard of Avon tells us that the "sun in March doth nourish Agues," and the remark is as true now as it was three hundred years ago. But, fortunately for these modern days, March Agues can be prevented. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, in a single week, will put the system in a condition to resist every species of intermittent fever. Or, if there is a predisposition to biliousness or dyspepsia, this unrivaled regulator and invigorator will just as certainly prevent that. All the disorders common to the season of fogs and frosts may be held in obeyance by this potent antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgement there, by its persevering use. It is therefore moral insanity for any family to be without it.

COTTON CARPET CHAIN, all colors, at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

SOMETHING NEW.—Tucker's Musical String Top; is always wound up. Call and see them at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

STONE GLAZE CLAY, Wood and Gum Pipes, at Thompson's, No. 240 Liberty street.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

MATCHES, Blacking, Carpet Tacks, Brushes, cheap at Thompson's Brush Store, 240 Liberty street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy4

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1867.

The local money market exhibits no new features worthy of note. There is still a greater amount of paper offering, (which in a flush condition of the discount market would be regarded as acceptable) than the banks can take, and in the street rates have appreciated so much that borrowers are frightened from the market. Upon the whole there is evident an increasing tone of confidence pervading the markets, and an abatement of that sensitiveness which characterized financial and commercial circles a few weeks ago.

—Quotations of New York stock list to-day at the forenoon boards show no important changes. We print below the usual list received by Mr. Bryan:

Gold	134¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1862	109¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	107¾
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1868	106¾
U. S. Bonds, 10-40's	100¼
Michigan Southern	74⅝
Illinois Central	87¾
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	90¾
Erie	59¼
Chicago & Rock Island	96¾
Chicago & Northwestern	55⅜
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	83¾
New York Central	102⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	12¾
Rocky Mount	1
Mariposa	3½
Hopedale	50c
Pacific	50c
Cumberland	12c
Ny	07c

—The *Tribune* of Friday notices an effort being made to induce operators to "take a little old Southern" on the theory of a contest at the approaching election in April. This is an old dodge of stock jobbers heavily loaded, a cry for help which will be unheeded by all who earn anything by Wall street experience, or who "went in" last Summer, hoping to be benefitted by the mythical fight in Erie. At the Second Board prices were not sustained, and stocks continued to be freely offered. A "movement" in Canton and Cumberland is in progress. Both stocks are worthless, but no prudent person should sell them unless he has them on hand. Lake Shore day stocks are more freely offered. The Eastern banks will be very liberal in checking speculations, and making people put their affairs in order. Such events as these are the forerunners of a financial crisis. That the public indicated by the failure of the Ocean Life and Trust Company, then selling at a high premium, though hopelessly bankrupt, and an earlier financial crash just showed itself in the then existing panic. There exists at this time the materials for an explosion such as will cast former experiences into the shade by magnitude. It will proceed from a contraction in the volume of irredeemable paper money, and in its damage to debtors will have a wider sweep than that resulting from overtrading, or a mania for railway building, or speculation in railways or real estate.

—The street is full of rumors about an issue of United States stocks, probably without foundation, but still damaging to the securities. To put this matter at rest, Congress should order an examination of all the coupons which have been cancelled to see whether the interest paid agrees with the amount of each issue of bonds, verified by the registry of the Treasury. Until this is done, there will be no rest for the gold gamblers. In State stocks and Railway mortgages a small business. Canton Company was worked with spirit, but was not made in general demand. Railway shares are not to be depended on for any material rise, but will maintain the advance of last night. Buyers operate with great caution, and realize upon very small profits. The market is wholly controlled by brokers and a few professional dealers, and at present is without the support of people ready to sell.—*Tribune, of Saturday.*

—According to a recent revenue decision a bond to convey real estate requires stamps to the amount of twenty-five cents. A mortgage given to secure a surety from loss, or given for any purpose whatever, other than as security for the payment of a definite and certain sum of money, is taxable only as an agreement or contract. Upon every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, a stamp tax is required equal to that imposed upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid; this tax is required upon every such transfer in writing, whether there is a sale of the mortgage or not; but no stamp is necessary upon the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, even though the legal effect of such indorsement is to transfer a mortgage by which the instrument is secured. The official bonds of administrators, executors, and guardians, are subject to a tax of 25 cents each, as far as all other receipts. Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped as conveyances, inasmuch as there is no case of realty, but merely a marking out, or a definition of the boundaries of the land belonging to each; but where money or other valuable consideration is paid by one co-tenant to another for equality of partition, there is a sale to the extent of such consideration, and the conveyance by the party receiving it should be stamped accordingly.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

REFINED SUGARS.
100 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
20 bbls. Powdered Sugar, Penna.;
200 bbls. A, B, Ex C, and C Yellow,
For sale low by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 133 Second street.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Locker, Sellers & Co. 55 barrels high-wines; Gardner & Thomas, 10 barrels flour; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co. 2 barrels flour; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 car; J. D. Canfield & Son, 275 pigs lead; T. J. Augustine, 2 boxes tobacco; Wilson & Woods, 10 sacks clover seed, 13 bags bark, 1 barrel cider; Wm. Bell & Co. 100 barrels apples, 4 barrels clover seed; Arbuckles & Co. 50 barrels apples; Hussey & Co. 1 car; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co. 20 dozen pails, 5 dozen fancy brooms, 25 dozen tubs, 1 barrel cider; Hussey, Speer & Co. 16 dozen pails, 2 bbls butter; John J. Hyndman, 4 dozen pails; James Irwin, 15 carboys; Pittsburgh Coal Co. 1 car; Hussey & Co. 1 car; Smith, Rook & Co. 1 car; Hussey, Speer & Co. 1 car; Hussey & Co. 1 car; Hamer & Dauler, 3 bureaus; Hogan & Co. 1 car; Hussey & Co. 1 car hay, 1 car oats; Hussey & Co. 1 car sugar-cured hams, 1 car shoulders, 25 sacks timothy seed; Pollock & K. 7 sacks malt; W. P. Townsend, 7 casks vitriol, 2 boxes rivets; Hussey & Co. 1 car hay; Hussey, Speer & Co. 1 car hay, 20 dozen pails, 3 dozen tubs, 16 dozen washboards; S. Hay, 1 car hay; Bradley & Co. 1 car hay; Hussey & Co. 1 car hay; Dav. Bradley & Co. 1 car hay; Hussey & Co. 1 car hay; Hussey & Co. 1 car hay; Hussey